

KENTUCKY BOARD OF NURSING
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ADVISORY OPINION STATEMENT

**ROLES OF NURSES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF
MEDICATION VIA VARIOUS ROUTES**

The Kentucky Board of Nursing has issued an administrative regulation entitled, "201 KAR 20:490 Licensed practical nurse intravenous therapy scope of practice" (effective September 15, 2004), and advisory opinion statement entitled, "Roles of Nurses in the Administration of Medication per Intraspinal Routes" (AOS #04). In response to multiple inquiries regarding the roles of nurses in the administration of medication per various routes, including via topical, iontophoresis, intradermal, intra-arterial, intracavitary, and intrapleural routes, the Board of Nursing has issued opinions as contained herein.

Kentucky Nursing Laws - KRS Chapter 314

KRS 314.021(2) states that:

All individuals licensed under provisions of this chapter shall be responsible and accountable for making decisions that are based upon the individuals' educational preparation and experience in nursing.

KRS 314.011(6) defines "registered nursing practice" as:

...The performance of acts requiring substantial specialized knowledge, judgment, and nursing skill based upon the principles of psychological, biological, physical, and social sciences in the application of the nursing process in:

- a) The care, counsel, and health teaching of the ill, injured or infirm;
- b) The maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others;
- c) The administration of medication and treatment as prescribed by physician, physician assistant, dentist, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and as further authorized or limited by the board, and which are consistent either with American Nurses' Association Standards of Practice or with Standards of Practice established by nationally accepted organizations of registered nurses. Components of medication administration include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Preparing and giving medication in the prescribed dosage, route, and frequency;
 - 2. Observing, recording, and reporting desired effects, untoward reactions, and side effects of drug therapy;
 - 3. Intervening when emergency care is required as a result of drug therapy;
 - 4. Recognizing accepted prescribing limits and reporting deviations to the prescribing individual;
 - 5. Recognizing drug incompatibilities and reporting interactions or potential interactions to the prescribing individual; and
 - 6. Instructing an individual regarding medications.

NOTE – Also see: KENTUCKY ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION 201 KAR 20:490 LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE INTRAVENOUS THERAPY SCOPE OF PRACTICE, AND (AOS) #04 "ROLES OF NURSES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION PER INTRASPINAL ROUTES."

- d) The supervision, teaching of, and delegation to other personnel in the performance of activities relating to nursing care, and
- e) The performance of other nursing acts which are authorized or limited by the board, and which are consistent either with American Nurses' Association Standards of Practice or with Standards of Practice established by nationally accepted organizations of registered nurses.

KRS 314.011(8) defines "advanced registered nursing practice" as:

... The performance of additional acts by registered nurses who have gained added knowledge and skills through an organized postbasic program of study and clinical experience and who are certified by the American Nurses' Association or other nationally established organizations or agencies recognized by the board to certify registered nurses for advanced nursing practice. The additional acts shall, subject to approval of the board, include, but not be limited to, prescribing treatment, drugs, devices, and ordering diagnostic tests. Advanced registered nurse practitioners who engage in these additional acts shall be authorized to issue prescriptions for and dispense nonscheduled legend drugs as defined in KRS 217.905, under the conditions set forth in KRS 314.042. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring an advanced registered nurse practitioner designated by the board as a nurse anesthetist to obtain prescriptive authority pursuant to this chapter or any other provision of law in order to deliver anesthesia care. The performance of these additional acts shall be consistent with the certifying organization or agencies' scopes and standards of practice recognized by the board by administrative regulation.

KRS 314.011(10) defines "licensed practical nursing practice" as:

...The performance of acts requiring knowledge and skill such as are taught or acquired in approved schools for practical nursing in:

- a) The observing and caring for the ill, injured, or infirm under the direction of a registered nurse, a licensed physician, or dentist;
- b) The giving of counsel and applying procedures to safeguard life and health, as defined and authorized by the board;
- c) The administration of medication or treatment as authorized by a physician, physician assistant, dentist, or advanced registered nurse practitioner and as further authorized or limited by the board which is consistent with the National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses or with Standards of Practice established by nationally accepted organizations of licensed practical nurses;
- d) Teaching, supervising, and delegating except as limited by the board; and
- e) The performance of other nursing acts which are authorized or limited by the board and which are consistent with the National Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses' Standards of Practice or with Standards of Practice established by nationally accepted organizations of licensed practical nurses.

Advisory Opinions

Nurses are responsible and accountable for their decisions regarding the administration of medication, and any other nursing act that they perform, based upon their educational preparation and experience in nursing. Thus, acts that are within the permissible scope of practice for a given licensure level may be performed only by those licensees who personally possess the education and experience to perform those acts in a safe and competent manner.

It is the responsibility of the nurse to maintain documented evidence of educational preparation and demonstrated competency in the administration of medication per various routes.

Nursing practice should be consistent with the *Kentucky Nursing Laws*, established standards of practice, and be evidenced based.

In addition, the practice of the licensed practical nurse and the registered nurse should be guided by the categories as follows:

Category I. It is within the scope of **licensed practical nursing practice**, for the nurse who is educationally and experientially prepared, either through a practical nursing or continuing education

program, to administer prescribed medication per oral, topical¹, intradermal, subcutaneous, and intramuscular routes, and via gastric tubes and urinary bladder catheters, under the direction² of a registered nurse, physician or dentist. (For administration of intravenous medication by LPNs see 201 KAR 20:490 Licensed practical nurse intravenous therapy scope of practice.) The licensed practical nurse may assist in the maintenance of medication administration for a peripheral nerve block as stated in Category II below.

Category II. It is within the scope of **registered nursing practice**, for the registered nurse who is educationally prepared and clinically competent, to administer prescribed medication per routes identified in Category I, and to administer medications, except as limited³, via intra-arterial, intraperitoneal, intravesical, intrapleural and endotracheal routes, and via an implanted infusion pump.

Medication Administration via Peripheral Nerve Block

- The administration of a long-acting local anesthetic agent injected through a catheter placed near a peripheral nerve for the purpose of postoperative pain management is within the scope of registered nursing practice. Registered nurses should perform this procedure based upon the following:
 - 1) a direct order of the physician/provider who is responsible for the patient;
 - 2) on-site availability of the provider to provide intervention in the potential complications which may occur;
 - 3) documentation (by the provider placing the catheter) of uncomplicated catheter insertion, and of the specific nerve(s) blocked by the administration of the medication; and
 - 4) documentation that no complications, which are catheter-related, have occurred since the insertion of the catheter. The insertion, advancement, or repositioning of the catheter is not within the scope of registered nursing practice; but is within the scope of practice of the advanced registered nurse practitioner designated nurse anesthetist.
- The responsibilities for assessment and evaluation of patients receiving a continuous infusion of medication for maintenance of a peripheral nerve block is within the scope of registered nursing practice. It is within the scope of licensed practical nursing practice for the licensed practical nurse to assist in the collection of data for assessment and evaluation purposes.
- It is within the scope of registered nursing practice for the registered nurse, based upon a medical order, to change the infusion pump settings; it is not within the scope of licensed practical nursing practice.
- It is within the scope of licensed practical nursing practice for the licensed practical nurse to participate in the maintenance of medication administration for a peripheral nerve block, by changing the infusion unit (pre-mixed, pre-labeled bag or syringe) on a peripheral nerve block infusion pump under the supervision of a registered nurse.

¹Topical - the application of medication to skin or mucous membranes, including instillation into the eyes, nose, and ears, insertion under the tongue (sublingual), insertion into the cheek (buckle), vagina or rectum, and via iontophoresis.

²Direction - as defined by the Kentucky Board of Nursing means communication of a plan of care, which is based upon an assessment of the patient by the registered nurse, physician or dentist that establishes the parameters for the provision of care or for the performance of an act. The registered nurse, physician, or dentist is available to assess and evaluate patient response(s).

³Except as limited - the administration of medications for the purpose of general anesthesia is within the scope of practice of the advanced registered nurse practitioner, designated nurse anesthetist and not within the scope of registered nursing practice

In order to ensure patient safety, the registered nurse who administers medications per various routes described in Category II should:

- Possess in-depth specialized knowledge, judgment, and nursing skill in the performance of the given act and in monitoring the effects of the drug therapy;
- Be knowledgeable of the patient's plan of care, and perform the act as a part of the established plan of care;
- Be knowledgeable of the potential complications and adverse reactions which may result from the act;
- Possess the knowledge and skill to recognize adverse reactions and to take appropriate action.

Category III. As stated in Section 314.011(6)(c) and (10)(c), the administration of medication is the practice of nursing. The administration of medication to patients in health care facilities is both the responsibility of nurses and an integral part of the nursing care rendered to patients. Medication may also be administered to patients in health care facilities by physicians or other health care professionals who have statutory authority to administer medications. In Kentucky, **unlicensed personnel known as medication aides or similar titles**, may function by administering oral and topical medication in long-term care facilities only through delegation by and under the supervision of a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse. Unlicensed personnel who function as a medication aide must have successfully completed the state approved course for administration of medications as defined in administrative regulations issued by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Office of the Inspector General, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Nurses who make delegatory decisions regarding the performance of acts/tasks by others are governed by 201 KAR 20:400 Delegation of nursing tasks.

For information on the delegation of specific medication administration acts to unlicensed personnel, see Advisory Opinion Statement #15 entitled "Roles of Nurses in the Supervision and Delegation of Nursing Acts to Unlicensed Personnel."

Dialysis Technicians may administer only those medications stated in Section 5 of 201 KAR 20:470, Dialysis technician credentialing requirements and training program standards.

Determining Scope of Practice

KRS 314.021(2) holds all nurses individually responsible and accountable for the individual's acts based upon the nurse's education and experience. Each nurse must exercise professional and prudent judgment in determining whether the performance of a given act is within the scope of practice for which the nurse is both licensed and clinically competent to perform. In addition to this advisory opinion statement, the Kentucky Board of Nursing has published "Scope of Practice Determination Guidelines" which contains a decision tree chart providing guidance to nurses in determining whether a selected act is within an individual nurse's scope of practice now or in the future. A copy of the guidelines may be purchased from the Kentucky Board of Nursing office or downloaded from the KBN website at <http://kbn.ky.gov>.

The Kentucky Board of Nursing issues advisory opinions as to what constitutes safe nursing practice. An opinion is not a regulation of the Board and does not have the force and effect of law. It is issued as a guidepost to licensees who wish to engage in safe nursing practice.

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